Further studies found out that Tuftsin and/or Tuftsin-like peptides increase immunologic effects like phagocyte respiratory burst, migration and chemotaxis ability, antigen presentation, etc. of cells of monocytic origin (macrophages, neutrophils, microglia and Kupffer cells). The peptide can be recognized by macrophages and microglia cells due to the expression of Tuftsin receptors. The receptors for Tuftsin react specifically to the Pro-Arg part of the peptide and the interaction of them raises the GMPc level in the target cell. In addition, the peptide is capable of targeting proteins to these cells. According to some studies, Tuftsin conjugates could increase production of antibodies and strengthen the humoral immune response to the antigen to which it was linked.

Still, in many animal disease models, such as sepsis (Wardowska et al., 2009), encephalomyelitis and multiple sclerosis (Bhasin M., et al., 2007), arthritis (Bashi T., et al., 2016), lupus nephritis (Bashi T., et al., 2015) Tuftsin treatment has been Associated with anti-inflammatory effects. This proves the paradox effects of Tuftsin and its original immunomodulatory properties.

Tuftsin clinical developments was hampered because it is extremely susceptible to proteolytic degradation in vivo. To overcome this pitfall several derivatives have been synthesized. Their studies found out that these compounds exhibit similar activity as Tuftsin or even better properties. For example, it was described the ability of Tuftsin fragment 1-3 to inhibit macrophage and microglia and to decrease oxygen radicals production by activated microglia, thus reducing brain edema and tissue damage in animal models of brain ischemia. T peptide (TP), obtained by linking four tuftsin peptides, despite its limited effect in intact tumors, strongly inhibited postsurgical relapsed growth of residual tumors in mice.

Conclusions: According to the presented data, Tuftsin presents different and useful properties that can be used in treating different severe diseases by rising the immune activity, as well as inflammatory processes by lowering it. It's value as a medicine rises, by the fact that Tuftsin it is an endogenous substance proper to the patient's body, thus being better accepted and having far more less adverse reactions than the rest of drugs, which is of a great importance.

Key words: Tuftsin, immunomodulation, antibacterial, anticancer.

266. IMPLEMENTATION OF PID-5 QUESTIONNAIRES, IN DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

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Introduction. Personality disorder is the inability to develop a sense of identity and the self-commitment in the context of interpersonal functioning inability norms and cultural expectations of the subject that persists for several years and are not the result of other disorders.

The purpose of paper. The study aims to put in circulation in Republic of Moldova a tool for analyzing personality disorders.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on a sample of 225 people aged between 18-64 years in urban and rural areas, including 166 women and 59 men. In the research was used PID-5, which assesses maladaptive traits in Section III of the proposed DSM-5. The measure includes 220 items, compared personality. Romanian version of the questionnaire was validated and adapted by a group of researchers from the Department of Physiology (USMF,,Nicolae Testemitanu", Republic of Moldova) and the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery, with the following steps: faithfulness, comparing rules (Hambleton 1994; Hambleton Patsula, 1998; Geisinger, 1994).

Results / discussion. Following interrogation voluntary people-both urban and rural areas as via PID-5, we obtained results that interpret them, we see domination disorder and borderline obsessive-convulsive narcistic between women and men. Thus, people females in urban areas suffer 10.4% (11 people in the number of women in urban areas) disorder and borderline obsessive-convulsive and 16.7% in rural areas (10 in total women rural). Men suffer in 10.0% (urban) and 3.4% (rural) of narcisticism. In a asimilitudine ideas, 12.65% of women have obsessive-convulsive disorder, and 8.43% - from 165 cases studied borderline. Narcissism dominates 6.77% of 59 cases.

These disorders are characterized by a set of traits (cognitive, affective) while, having an incapacitating. In 2013 has been edited and published the DSM-5 which was shown to be an effective model for diagnosing personality disorders, where,, identity " is a receptacle of brain biochemistry. It was promoted the idea that pathological personality traits to be emancipated in six broad areas (negative emotionality, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition, psihoticism).

Conclusions. The new classification system has vast potential for use in clinical DSM-IV than having to face a string of evidence. Introducing dimensional assessment, paradigm changing, allows the clinician through the exact thresholds that aim, delineation and understanding diagnoses of personality disorders. From our point of view DSM-5 is a clinical value, a future,, receptor "for new biological factors and environmental risks, a simple dimensional measurement syndromes.

Keywords. DSM-5, personality disorders, areas, diagnosis.

267. AWARENESS, USAGE AND ABUSE OF METHYLPHENIDATE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN STUDY PROCESS

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Introduction: Recent statistical data show a constantly increasing incidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) emphasizing the wide usage of methylphenidate as an absolute treatment. Methylphenidate represent a psychostimulant drug which exert it's function in prefrontal cortex of the brain which control our behavior, cognitive functions, memory, planning and focusing ability. In spite of its positive effect, improper use and without doctor's prescription it is very dangerous for students.